

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLVI. No. 8562.

號五十一月六十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890.

日九初月五年寅庚

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALABAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HENRY & CO., 91, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 153, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEMEDE PRINCE, 36, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHRISTIAN ENTHUSIASTIC OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BRAN & BLUE, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

COYDON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., COLOMBO.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—BATEL & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., MANILA.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE OLIVEIRA, N. MOALIE, FOGGIE, HEDGE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WAINES, Yelachan, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

BANKS.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1 or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and about the end of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank*, Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 18, 1890. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-1
VICTIMOS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS,
Chairman—H. L. DAILEYNE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MORSE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KEWICK, Esq.
A. E. McCONACHE, Esq.
D. R. SASHOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hon. J. J. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shaughnessy, John WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 18, 1890. 363

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

THE FALLS, on R. B. L. No. 22.—A well-built six-roomed house, at present let for lease for one year.

For full particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, November 12, 1888. 2153

FOR SALE.

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by COLLARD & COLLARD. Made expressly for the climate.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, April 20, 1890. 103

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RENTS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1890. 1040

Intimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., Limited,
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

ANALYTICAL,
FAMILY, DISPENSING AND
GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

SEEDSMEN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS

BY STEAM MACHINERY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, at Moderate Prices.

1150

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on FRIDAY NEXT, at 4 p.m., to decide about the number of Subscription Griffins required for next Season.

Intending Subscribers will please attend.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, June 24, 1890. 1149

MRS. FALCONER has VACANCIES
FOR GENTLEMEN RESIDENT BOARDERS
at Kowloon.

Kowloon, 5th February, 1890. 235

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF
HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:

I.—The purpose of counteracting influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the Interests of Officers of the British Mercantile Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the Interests of its Members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the Profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 p.m. EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HONG STREET—the temporary quarters until further notice.

All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.

By direction of the Committee.

Hongkong, June 2, 1890. 1004

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF RE-OPENING.

A Portion of the New BUILDINGS of the above Company, known as the PEAK HOTEL and situated at Victoria Gap, adjoining the Tramway Station, being completed and furnished, BUSINESS will be commenced on SATURDAY NEXT, the 14th Instant.

Residents and Visitors wishing to stay at the Peak will find every comfort and accommodation, together with Refreshing Cool Breezes and Magnificent View.

Special attention has been given to the DINING ROOMS and BAR, to make this a pleasant resort for Residents during the Hot Summer months.

The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every available luxury. The cooking being under Special Management is by far the best in or near Hongkong.

WINES and SPIRITS, &c., only the best brands and quality are kept.

W. THOMAS,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 16, 1890. 1072

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of \$50,000 twelve per cent. Debentures of \$100 each to be paid off on 30th JUNE, 1892, but Redeemable on and after 3rd JUNE, 1891, at the option of the Company for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1890.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 14, 1890. 1084

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Room, City Hall, at Twelve o'clock (noon), on SATURDAY, the 25th June next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1890.

INTEREST at the Rate of 12½ per Annum.

Interest will be charged on all Calls overdue.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 16, 1890. 1100

THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY General MEETING of the DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LTD., will be held at No. 9, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 7th July of 1890, at 12 of the o'clock, at Noon, when the adjourned Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of June, 1890, will be submitted for Confirmation at a Special Recitation:

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, to 1890, and that

FREDERICK ALEXANDER, J. S.

FRED BUSH, BROCKELMANN & CO.,

be the Liquidators of the said Company, and their remuneration as such Liquidators to be such as shall allow them as General Managers of the Company.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1890.

F. W. CROSS,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 21, 1890. 1104

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) per Share in the above Company is hereby made, and is payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before 12th July, 1890.

INTEREST at the Rate of 12½ per Annum.

Interest will be charged on all Calls overdue.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, June 21, 1890. 1104

BONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 14, 1890. 1089

Intimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., Limited,
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Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

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FAMILY, DISPENSING AND
GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
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BY STEAM MACHINERY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, at Moderate Prices.

1150

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on FRIDAY NEXT, at 4 p.m., to decide about the number of Subscription Griffins required for next Season.

Intending Subscribers will please attend.

There is a point at which guilt and silence is taken for approval. Has no member of the Council courage to speak out and express the disgust and alarm of every respectable resident? It is an 'unpleasant' subject, as the Attorney General said, but it cannot be smothered much longer. We have advertised our commercial importance and our prosperity, our vices are advertising them, and something must be done if our country is to become a reproach to the Empire and the pride of every community that prizes honour and virtue.

What good are laws for the protection of women and children? What good are discussions on how to avert the consequences of vice, when such an army of prostitutes are allowed to play their degrading trade openly amongst us? Why persist in agonizing at the wrong end? Instead of regulating vice, why not make an attempt to lessen it? There are laws, enforce them! If new laws are needed, make them!

I am aware of the stock argument that things must be so; but I strenuously do not think that there is any merit about it. Immorality is not the recognised basis of our social life, and no large class of men has yet denied the moral and hygienic value of the seventh commandment.

It is perfectly true that men are not made moral by legislation, but legislation can and ought to remove unnecessary and removable temptations. You cannot make men physically healthy by law; but you can do a great deal in this direction. Even here, it is important and salutary to the need of strict drain and answer. Will they never wake up to the fact that they must do something more than patch up the holes in our moral escape-pipe?

There is a snug phrasemanship that always arises, "Hush!"—that parades its respectability whilst it wins at vice. Some of the speakers in yesterday's discussion have spoken out. They know the extent of the evil, but what good end can silence serve? Why be indulgent at the abolition of the C. D. Act, and why effect a concern about the effects of vice, when nothing is done to lessen the number of prostitutes whose very presence is an unmixed curse to the Colony? This new ordinance will become law, but the young man who comes fresh to our shores, the after-dinner idler, the soldier off duty and the sailor on his half-holiday will continue to be tempted by the scores of houses of ill-fame which are permitted to exist in the Colony.

Permit me, with all possible respect, to urge upon our Legislators that "something more must be done before this 'unpleasant' subject is fairly dealt with and settled." Yours &c.,

RESIDENT.

THE RECOGNITION OF CHINESE MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

June 25, 1890.

SIR.—The leader which appeared in last evening's "China Mail" is admirable in tone and argument.

Dr. Ho Kai brought upon himself the well-merited though drastic chastisement of the Attorney General. What object had the Hon. member, who supposed to be versed in English Law, in asking if marriage meant a monogamous marriage and if it could be computed according to English or Chinese ideas of arithmetic? He was ill-advised indeed in asking such question. He could not have supposed that our police detective was going round to enquire whether this girl was a virgin or a first wife, and if the former whether she was 16 years old. Nor could he have supposed that there was much fear of blackmailing in the case of an Ordinance, of which the provisions would have been known to only a few Chinese. We are to consider something wider than the feelings and customs of Chinese, and i.e. whether monogamy or polygamy shall be tolerated. There is no fear of a Chinaman leaving Hongkong if deprived of a concubine under 16 as long as he can make a cent more here than he can in China. It is easy to procure concubines over 16 as it is to get them under that age. Take the case of a young concubine married without her own consent and as her parents direct. She is ill-used by the person with whom she lives and is forced by him to admit his embraces. Ought she not to have protection? Shall a state of concubinage make it necessary for her to submit to any assault on her person? Someone may say that concubinage originated in the desire to secure a male heir, this desire is quite subsidiary now. It is only well-to-do Chinese who can afford concubines; hence it is only a custom amongst the rich. No Chinese custom that conflicts with our laws has, as far as I am aware, been mentioned, it may have been suggested so long as no legal process arose out of its existence. I am not at all sure that the polygamous nations distinguish between wives and concubines, or whether all are wives or all are concubines with equal rank. In China, there is a 'Kit-fai loy' or first wife to whom all the rest are subsidiary. A Chinaman does not contract many marriages, but only one marriage, to which concubinage is a corollary.

II. You may have noticed how Mr. Francis apparently throws dust in one's eye by saying "concubine" is in a state of prostitution? Now concubinage and prostitution are very different states. A concubine is visited by one man, a prostitute is visited by the embraces of anyone who will pay her price. III. I think the Chinese must be considered monogamous with a tendency to concubinage, for there is a difference between monogamy and concubinage. If their practice is monogamous, then the recent decision in London confirming the marriage of Dr. Brinkley with a Japanese woman on the ground that monogamy was the practice in Japan, though the marriage was not performed according to English but to Japanese rites, will put a Chinese marriage on a par with an English marriage in the eyes of the law.

IV. If no notice had been drawn to the Ordinance all the ideas about blackmailing would have him dormant, it is Mr. Francis who has started the blackmailing theory in this case.

V. I for one hope you will do your best to raise the Chinaman to the level of our laws and to oppose any lowering of our laws to conform to a Chinese custom which is a vice.

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VII. Our correspondent is perhaps somewhat hard on Dr. Ho Kai. The hon. member, we have no doubt, has perfectly well thought out the subject of his. He doubtless put his remarks in an interrogative form to point out more clearly the difficulties that had to be faced. Where he erred was in seeming to suggest that an English Government should not only tolerate but openly recognise the existence of polygamy or concubinage. That position is to the validity of the first and Chinese marriage law, as I believe, that the point has never been decided by any Court, Colonial or Im-

perial. In a case which was heard in Hongkong, if we recollect rightly, the Chief Justice expressed his opinion that the marriage of a Chinaman in China must be recognised as valid, but he said he had some doubt as to the validity of a Chinese marriage in Hongkong. We believe in the Straits Settlements a law has been passed which recognises native marriage ceremonies, that is of course as far only as the marriage of one man with one woman is concerned. A similar law ought to be passed in Hongkong. The question whether the Chinese Government has the right to lay down pipes was not to be taxed, unless express power was given in the Ordinance, as was given for wharves or piers. It also contended that the man could not be separated from the Gas-work and therefore could not be taxed separately.

The gas company had been charged with having divers rates between 1st January and 2nd March 1890, while employed as a clerk or servant, stolen divers sums of money, in all amounting to \$16,000 or thereabouts, the monies of the Postmaster General.

Detective Sergeant Mclver, who said the prisoner had been handed over by the British Consul at Manila, applied for a remand to-morrow.

The prosecutor, in reply to His Worship, said he was waiting for the advice of counsel, and he requested that the case should be remanded for two days if possible.

His Worship said if there was any reason on either side for a longer remand he would grant it, and the prisoner would have full time to prepare his defence. In the meantime, however, he would remand till to-morrow.

Sergeant Mclver asked, in view of the serious nature of the charge, that bail should not be allowed.

His Worship said he would not grant bail.

The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. A. W. Johnson (Town Solicitor), and we understand that Mr. D. E. Caldwell will appear for the prisoner.

THE HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK FRAUD CASE.

E. H. Solomon, who was the other day committed to trial at the ensuing session of Calcutta, at the instance of the Bank of Bengal, was again brought up from jail on the 21st inst. to answer another charge of almost a similar nature, preferred against him by the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank in respect of frauds committed on that Bank, by means of forged opium passes, to the extent of Rs. 60,000.

Mr. Hume, Crown solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Allen, barrister-at-law, instructed by Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, appeared for the defence. Mr. Hume opened his case by stating that the accused was in the habit of obtaining loans from the Bank on the security of Government opium passes. Mr. Barff, the collector, has now issued a proclamation which distinctly sets up the above contention, threatening with seizure and confiscation all produce, no matter from what part or district it comes, which is not in Muhi (Formosa) brought to the "first barrier" in or about Chau-ya city, and further passed through the solitary part of Lokhang, situated about half-way between Aping and Tamsui on the west coast, where a so-called "examining barrier" is to be erected.

On the 18th of March last, accused called at the Bank and interviewed Mr. Barff, stating that the object of his visit was to obtain a loan of three lakhs of rupees on the security of opium passes. Mr. Barff, however, stopped him and, after gratifying his passions, told him to go to the Bank of England. He then explained the manner in which he had calculated the assessment of the Gas Company's property.

Cross-examined.—We prepared a petition last year and then withdrew it. \$8,857 might be a fair value for the property as a going concern.

The Attorney General contended that the fair value of a property was not to be ascertained by calculating what each building on the lot might be worth separately. The property must be taken as a block. The words "occupied as a distinct holding or tenancy" did not make any essential difference between the English and the local law, and he quoted numerous cases to show that in England water and gas mains had been taxed. It was the duty of the Government to see that all property was rated at its proper value, for what one did not pay had to be paid by others.

Arthur Chapman, Government Assessor, examined by the Attorney General, said he was instructed mainly to go to the North Eastern Railway Co. before the Bank of Bengal, a rich man, very gratified him in his interview, and was fully acquainted with the principles of rating. He then explained the manner in which he had calculated the assessment of the Gas Company's property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis, the witness said that on the principle of valuation in England, in calculating the ratable value of this property the machinery and plant would be taken into account, and the estimate would be based in the first instance on the profits of the business. There were certain statutory deductions in England but not in Hongkong. In Hongkong the rating was on the whole property exclusive of machinery. His idea was that the property should be rated as a going concern, making allowance for machinery.

Mr. Francis.—That is to say, you strike the machinery out of the capital account but take into your calculation the profits to be made from the use of it. You have rated the land and buildings as a going concern, making a deduction for the machinery.

Mr. Chapman, further cross-examined, said there was nothing in the ordinance which told him to take into consideration the cost for which the land and building were being used, but he thought it correct to take into consideration the profits made by the use of the machinery.

Mr. Francis drew his Lordship's attention to what he called the broad distinction between the principle on which property is assessed in England and the principle on which it is assessed here. Here property was rated not on the basis of the profits derived from it at the particular time, but on the basis of the rent for which it would let to any other company or individual to carry on the business. In England the rating was not merely on the land and tenements but on the work actually carried on. The assessment on this property had been calculated on the same basis as it would be in England, the cost of the machinery being deducted, but the profits made by the use of the machinery being taken into account. The principle in Hongkong was to rate the land and tenements without reference to the special purpose for which they might be used. Whether the assessor was right or not in doing this, he was entirely wrong in principle. As to the land in which the main were held, the company had no tenancy or holding of it and was not ratable. Mr. Chapman who was no doubt thoroughly acquainted with the English idea of rating had endeavoured to apply them in this case, although they could not be applied. The company, he submitted, were entitled to have the assessment quashed entirely.

His Lordship said he would consider the case cited before he gave judgment.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN EDIE.

Advice received from Edie, says the Peiping Gazette, give particulars of a difficult engagement which took place between the Dutch and the Achinese on Wednesday, the 11th instant. The Dutch, on this occasion assumed the offensive and invaded Achinese territory, who were strong positions on the hills round the village. It appears that the Achinese had resorted to one of their former tactics, namely that of allowing the Dutch to go inland and thus attacking them from all sides and spreading confusion in their ranks. This measure, which was so successful before, especially in an unequal state, and as far as possible, it is in the present instance, inasmuch as the Dutch had a company of marines landed from the gun boat "Tjeng Hendrik der Nederland" to the extent of ten per cent, ad valorem, on camp before it arrived at some distance from the preceding column so that when the Achinese came to surround the troops they could only find themselves between two fires, which were vigorously kept up. A hand to hand encounter then ensued, and was severe while it lasted. The Achinese were at last driven from their position, leaving eighty of their number dead on the field, and a number of their forts were taken. The loss on the side of the Dutch was twenty wounded, one sergeant-major was mortally wounded, and a naval officer received a cut on the head, which is said not to be dangerous. The marines took a leading part in the engagement and did very good service. It is expected that in a few days the remaining strongholds of the enemy will likewise fall into the hands of the Dutch, and that peace will be restored. We understand that the troops will be kept in Edie for a month longer, and that it is proposed to open a military road from Edie to Deli.

THE CHARGE AGAINST Z. M. BARBADS.

Zelindo Maria Barbads, formerly Superintendent of the Money Order Department in the Hongkong General Post Office, arrived here from Manila, under the charge of Inspector Stanton and Detective Sergeant Mclver, in the Nanzi night. It is more than a month since Barbads was arrested by the Spanish police in Manila, in connection with the telegrams sent from this colony, and the interval has been occupied in the proceedings connected with his extradition, the delay being perhaps increased by the fact of this being the first case of extradition from the Philippines to Hongkong. The telegram asking for his arrest was received just in time to enable the Spanish authorities to lay their hands on the defaulting official at once. Barbads applied for a passport at Manila which would enable him to travel throughout the provinces, and had he obtained it, his arrest afterwards would have been of considerable difficulty. As it was, however, the telegram having reached the hands of the Spanish authorities shortly before Barbads made his application, they detained him when he presented himself, and kept him in custody until the arrangements for handing him over to Inspector Stanton were completed. Barbads seems to have submitted quietly to the inevitable. He made his existence as a prisoner as comfortable as possible. On payment of a reasonable sum he was allowed lodgings of a rather better class than usually fall to the lot of ordinary prisoners, where his wife, who had joined him in Manila, lived with him and where he could be visited by his friends.

He was always an intimate friend to Mr. Wodehouse in the Police Court this mor-

ning. He was charged with having, on divers dates between 1st January and 2nd March 1890, while employed as a clerk or servant, stolen divers sums of money, in all amounting to \$16,000 or thereabouts, the monies of the Postmaster General.

Detective Sergeant Mclver, who said the prisoner had been handed over by the British Consul at Manila, applied for a remand to-morrow.

The gas company had been charged with having divers rates between 1st January and 2nd March 1890, while employed as a clerk or servant, stolen divers sums of money, in all amounting to \$16,000 or thereabouts, the monies of the Postmaster General.

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Mails.



Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship "BATAVIA," 2,552 Tons Register, Capt. Williamson, will be despatched for VANCUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 26th June, at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. "HYSSINIA,"

on the 3rd July, and S.S. "PARTHIA,"

on the 24th July.

D I A M O N D S

AND →

D I A M O N D J E W E L L E R Y,

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1485

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,

Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

N A U T I C A L , S C I E N T I F I C A N D

M E T E O R O L O G I C A L

I N S T R U M E N T S

V O I C E L A N D E R ' S C E L E B R A T E D

L I N O C U L A R S A N D T E L E S C O P E S .

R I T C H I E ' S L I Q U I D A N D O T H E R C O M P A N I E S

A D M I R A L T Y & I M R A Y C H A R T S ,

N A U T I C A L B O O K S .

E n g l i s h S I L V E R & R E M O T E - P L A Y I N G W a r e

G O L D & S I L V E R J E W E L L E R Y

i n g r e a t v a r i e t y .

D I A M O N D S

S E C R E T A R Y .

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1485

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK

C O M P A N Y , L I M I T E D .

S H I P M A S T E R S A N D E N G I N E E R S a

r e s p e c t i v e l y i n f o r m e d t h a t , u p o n

t h e i r a r r i v a l i n t h i s H a r b o u r , N O N E o f

t h e C o m p a n y ' s S h i p s s h o u l d b e a t

h a n d , O r d e r s f o r P R E I R A S , i f s e n t t o t h e

H a r b o u r O f f i c e , N o . 14 , P r a y , C e n t r a l , w i l l

r e c e i v e p r o m p t a t t e n t i o n .

I n t h e E v e n t o f C o m p l a i n t s b e i n g f o u n

n e c e s s a r y , C o m m u n i c a t i o n w i t h t h e U n d

e s i g n e d i s r e q u i r e d , w h e n i m m e d i a t e s t e p s

w i l l b e t a k e n t o r e c t i f y t h e c a u s e o f d i

s a t i s f a c t i o n .

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1485

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,500,000

RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

Board of Directors:

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

Lee SING, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

D. R. SASQUON, Esq.

Bankers:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE

ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;

PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estates managed, all kinds of Agency and Commission Business relating to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's OFFICES, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

A SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1885. 344

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1483

DENTISTRY.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,

(FORMERLY APPRENTICED AND LAT-

TELLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

AT the urgent request of his European

and American patients and friends,

who have TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-

cupied by DR. ROGERS,

now han-

R E M O V E D

TO

18, D'AGUILAR STREET,

behind HONGKONG CLUB.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, January 18, 1885. 122

This ESTABLISHMENT is situated in a most

central position, opposite the Telegraph

Office and two doors from the China

Bank. It offers FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMO-

DATION TO RESIDENTS AND TRAVELLERS, has

a spacious DINING ROOM, and a large

number of well furnished Bed-Rooms

with all comforts.

Good Table kept with

TABLE D'HÔTE.—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.;

Tiffin, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m.

BOARD BY THE Month, Day, or Single

Meals, at reasonable rates.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE

MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS.

CONTINENTAL LANGUES SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM,

Proprietrix.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1483

Sailing Vessels

SHARE LIST. QUOTATIONS—JUNE 25, 1890.

Stocks Nos. of Value Paid-up Closing Quotations, Cash.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Cor., 50,000 \$ 125 all \$196 1/2 prem.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd., 10,000 \$ 250 3/4 60 \$120, sales

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., 24,000 \$ 83.33 3/4 26 \$70

China Insurance Co., Limited, 1,500 \$ 1,000 2/4 200 nominal

North China Insurance Co., Ltd., 5,000 \$ 200 2/4 60, 330

Straits Insurance Co., Ltd., 30,000 \$ 100 3/4 20 \$20

Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd., 10,000 \$ 250 3/4 25 \$100, sellers

Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., 8,000 \$ 100 all \$16. 88 1/2

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., 20,000 \$ 100 3/4 20 \$84, buyers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., 4,000 \$ 250 3/4 50 \$57.50

Strait Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., 20,000 \$ 100 3/4 20 \$18, buyers

DOCKS.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., 12,500 \$ 125 all 55 % prem.

STEAM BOATS.

China and Manilla S. S. Co., Ltd., 3,500 \$ 50 all \$103

Douglas Steamship Co., Limited, 20,000 \$ 50 all \$85

H.K. & M. Steamboat Co., Ltd., 50,000 \$ 20 all \$37, buyers

Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited, 2,000 \$ 50 3/4 30 par, buyers

Steam Launch Company, Limited.

China Sugar Company, Limited, 15,000 \$ 100 all \$167

Luzou Sugar Company, Limited, 7,000 \$ 100 all \$88

WHARVES.

H.K. & Kow Wharf & Godown Co., 20,000 \$ 50 all \$73

LAND AND BUILDINGS.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, 50,000 \$ 100 \$ 637, buyers

Kowloon Land and Building Company, 6,000 \$ 50 3/4 30 \$18, sellers

Peak Building Company, 1,000 \$ 100 all \$200

Richmond Terrace Building Co., 1,000 \$ 100 all \$200

Shanghaipai Land Company, 12,500 \$ 50 2/4 44 \$37

West Point Building Co., Limited, 1,250 \$ 10 1/2 1,16 \$12, sellers

Trust and Loan Co. of China & Co., Ltd., 1,250 \$ 10 1/2 1,580

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Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, 50,000 \$ 100 \$ 637, buyers

Kowloon Land and Building Company, 6,000 \$ 50 3/4 30 \$18, sellers

Peak Building Company, 1,000 \$ 100 all \$200

Richmond Terrace Building Co., 1,000 \$ 100 all \$200

Shanghaipai Land Co., 5,000 \$ 10 2/4 28 \$32, nom.

SOCIETÉ FRANÇAISE DES CHARBONS EN TONKIN, 150,000 \$ 5 5/8 183, sales

The Paimoor Gold Mining Co., Ltd., 15,000 \$ 10 all \$13

Tinuri Mines, Limited, 175,000 \$ 1 1/2 15 \$84

PLANTING, ETC.

China-Borneo Company, Limited, 7,500 \$ 10 4/8 55 \$118, sales

Darvel Bay Trading Company, Ltd., 4,000 \$ 5 5/8 40 \$21, buyers

Lubil Planting Company, Limited, 5,000 \$ 5 5/8 20 \$18, nominal

Songki K